

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE

“V. S.”



FAMILY SEWING MACHINE



== *MANUFACTURED IN SWEDEN* ==



FIG. 1.

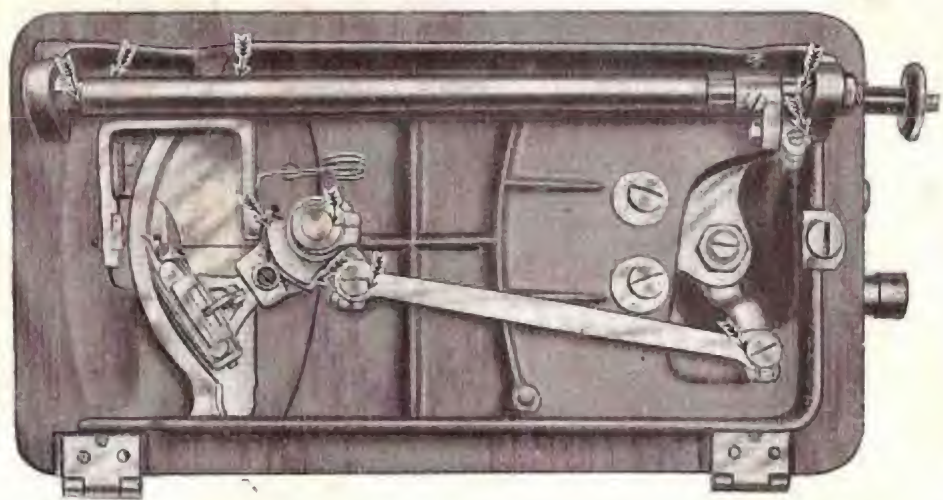


FIG. 2.



OILING THE MACHINE.

If in constant use the machine should be oiled twice daily with suitable sewing machine oil of best quality.

The arrows in preceding figs. 1 and 2 indicate the places where oiling is required. In order to oil the parts within the arm of the machine, the plate at the back of the arm and plate in fig. 1 should be removed. If the machine has been standing unused for some time, it may easily happen that the oil has got clogged, causing the machine to run hard. If so, it should be cleaned, which is best done by injecting paraffin oil or benzine in the places indicated for oiling, whereupon the machine should be set in rapid motion and run for some minutes after which it should be wiped dry and oiled with good sewing machine oil.

PARTS OF THE STAND TO BE OILED.

You should oil, on the stand: the two bearing cones of the spindle of the lower flywheel and of the treadle, and the upper and lower bearing of the wooden pitman.

When the machine is well oiled, remove the upper thread and the shuttle (see page 7) and run the machine rapidly for a few moments, after raising the presser foot, then remove the superfluous oil.

Take care to avoid letting any oil get on the driving belt.

WORKING THE MACHINE.

You should first learn working the treadle of the machine quite evenly so that you can stop it as required, either with one foot or with both feet simultaneously.

Do not attempt to do any sewing until you have obtained full command of the treadling motion, as this is one of the principal requirements for turning out even and neat stitching. In order to gain this command, beginners should proceed as follows:

Disconnect the upper flywheel of the machine by turning the coupling disc on the right side of the flywheel towards you (to the left), place your feet on the treadle so that the foot may act evenly in treadling, then turn the lower flywheel (on the stand) in the direction towards you and let your feet follow the movements of the treadle. Continue treadling until you have

fully mastered the operation, then re-engage the flywheel by turning the above-mentioned coupling disc in the opposite direction (to the right).

The presser foot is raised and lowered by means of the presser-foot lifter on the front part of the machine (fig. 3, No. 14).

Before commencing to sew, you should, if you are a beginner, practise guiding the piece of work on the machine, which is done as follows:

Push a piece of cloth under the presser-foot, lower the latter and set the machine in motion, the flywheel being engaged by the coupling disc. The material is now fed forward by the machine and by shifting it to the right or left, you acquire the necessary skill in guiding the material in the desired directions. Never let the machine run when the presser foot is down, without having a piece of material underneath the foot.

INSERTING THE NEEDLE.

(FIG. 3.)

Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the upper flywheel with the right hand. Then slacken the needle-clamp screw (1) on the lower part of the needle-bar and insert the thick part (shaft) of the needle in the slot in the needle-bar so that the flat surface of the needle shaft lies against the bottom of the slot. Push the needle up as far as it will go, that is until it touches the stop which is visible in the slot above the needleclamp screw. Then tighten up this screw securely.

NEEDLES AND THREAD.

The needles for this machine are type No. 705 and are numbered according to their coarseness from 6 to 13, suitable for different sizes of thread. Both the thread and the needles must be exactly suited for the material to be sewn and you should also see that the No. of the needle tallies with that of the thread, so that the latter may pass easily through the eye of the needle. *Never use a blunt or crooked needle.*

The subjoined table shows what needles are suitable for the respective Nos. of thread.

Husqv. type 705 needles No.	Silk No.	Cotton No.	Linen thread No.
6	—	200—250	—
7	000. 26	100—200	—
8	00. 24	90—100	—
9	0. 22	60—80	—
10	A. 20	40—50	—
11	B. 18	30—40	60—80
12	C. 16	20—30	50—60
13	D. 16	—	40—50

THREADING THE NEEDLE.

(FIG. 3.)

Pass the thread from the reel through the slot (2) at the upper edge of the front plate, then down between the tension discs (3) — taking care

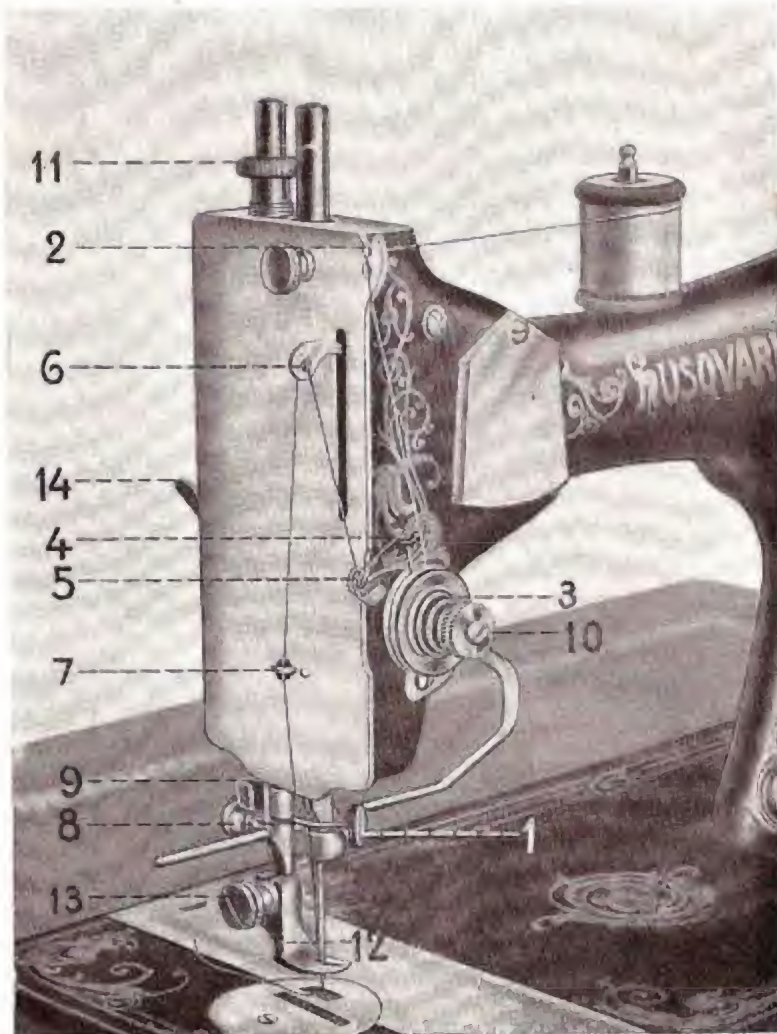


FIG. 3.

to see that the thread enters between them from the right — then carry the thread over the guide (4) and into the eye of the thread lifting spring (5), thence through the eye of the check lever (6) and down through the eyelet (7) on the face of the front plate to the thread guide (8) on the needle-bar, whereupon you thread the needle itself from the left to the right. Then draw out the thread to a length of about 3".

BOBBIN WINDING.

(FIGS. 4 AND 5).

Disconnect the upper flywheel in the manner previously stated. Carry the thread from the reel, which should be put on the hindmost reel pin, from the left to the right between the tension discs (1) on the upper part of the thread guide of the bobbin winder, then up and through the slot (2) at the upper



FIG. 4.

edge of the guide and down (at the back of the guide) over its arched lower edge, whereupon the thread should be drawn out to a length of about 2".

Inserting the bobbin in the winder is effected as follows: Hold the bobbin with the thumb and forefinger of your left hand and put the bearing pin of the bobbin into the little hole in the left-hand spring piston centre of the winder, pushing it back with the end of the bobbin, while drawing the thread with your right hand forward between the right hand flange-disc of the bobbin and the bearing cup or recess provided for the latter. On letting the bobbin go with the left hand, the thread is jammed fast between the two last-mentioned parts; before commencing to wind the bobbin, see first

that the little pin inside the recess enters into the hole in the flange-disc of the bobbin. Then bring the winder into contact with the upper flywheel by pushing it inwards and causing it to be locked by the catches 4 and 5 (fig. 5) in such a position as to make the rubber-tyred pulley bear lightly

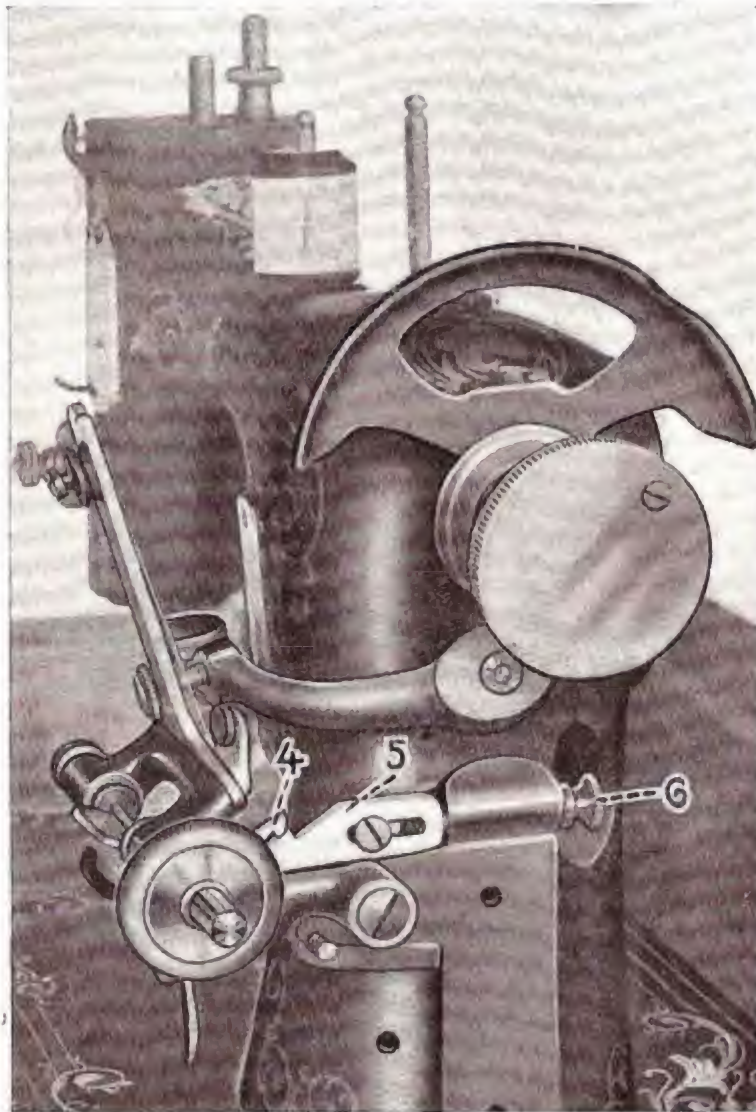


FIG. 5.

against the flywheel. Winding may now commence and when the machine has been set in motion and thread has been wound on the bobbin spindle, until the latter has been covered with thread in its whole length, let down the winder-plate upon the bobbin by pushing the lower part (lever) of the catch 3 (fig. 4) to the left. Continue winding until the bobbin is full, whereupon the winder will spring back automatically from the flywheel.

After winding is finished, depress the winder plate until it is locked by the catch 3 (fig. 4) whereupon you remove the bobbin after pulling back the spring-piston knob 7 (fig. 4) to the left.

Note. In proportion as the diameter of the rubber tyre of the little pulley is reduced by wear, the height of the winder may be re-adjusted at its coupling by means of the knob 6 (fig. 5). By turning the latter to the right the winder is raised, thus bringing the pulley up closer to the flywheel, while by turning it to the left it is lowered.

REMOVING THE SHUTTLE AND BOBBIN.

(FIG. 6.)

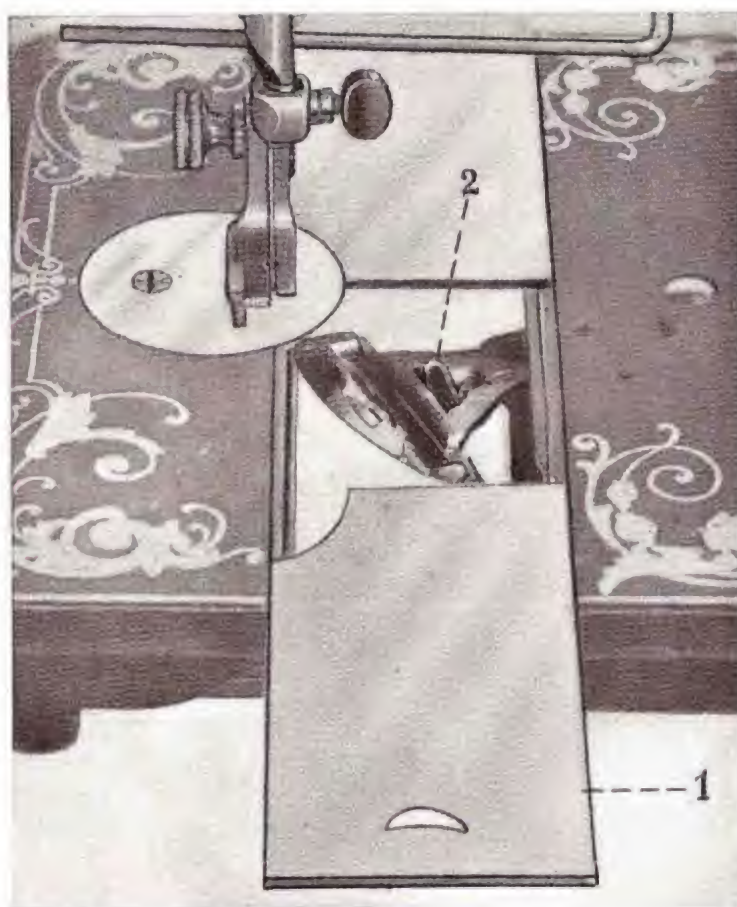


FIG. 6.

Pull out the front slide (1) on the base-plate of the machine and turn the upper flywheel until the shuttle comes into full view. Lift the shuttle out of the shuttle carrier by depressing the catch (2) with the thumb of the left hand. The bobbin is removed by turning the shuttle so that the open end points downward, when the bobbin will drop out.

THREADING THE SHUTTLE.

(FIG. 7.)



FIG. 7.

Hold the shuttle in the left hand with its pointed end turned downwards in a slanting direction and put the bobbin into the shuttle so that the thread unwinds from the top side of the bobbin.

Hold the bobbin fast in the shuttle with the top of the forefinger of the left hand while drawing the thread forward into the slot on the outside of the shuttle and then to the back and *under* the part of the tension spring bent down towards the shuttle, so that the thread gets into the position shown in the above figure.

SEWING.

Hold loosely with the left hand the upper thread previously threaded and drawn out through the needle eye.

With your right hand turn the upper flywheel towards you until the needle has descended to its lowest and re-ascended to its highest position. This motion of the needle is intended for the purpose of bringing up the lower thread. Then pull up the upper thread which you are holding with your left hand whereby the lower thread is drawn up through the needle-hole in the throat-plate.

Pull out both threads to the same length and put them back underneath the presser-foot, which should remain raised all the time.

Place the material to be sewn between the feeder and the presser foot, then let down the latter and set the machine in motion, carefully observing the directions previously given in this respect.

When the work is finished and you wish to remove the material, raise the needle-bar to its highest position, lift the presser-foot and carefully pull the material out backwards to the left. Then bring both threads over the little thread cutter (9 in fig. 3) on the lower part of the presser-bar, whereby the threads are cut off so that no knife or scissors need be used for this purpose.

REGULATING THE LENGTH OF STITCHES AND THE DIRECTION OF THE FEED MOTION.

The length of the stitches is regulated by means of the lever 8 (fig. 4).

If this lever is set transversely (i. e. horizontally) across the arm-plate, the machine will not feed in either direction. If the lever is shifted downward below the horizontal line, the machine will sew in the forward direction and the stitches will become longer in proportion as the lever is shifted further away from the horizontal line.

If the lever is pushed upwards, the machine will sew in the reverse direction.

TENSION OF THE THREADS.

1. TENSION OF THE UPPER THREAD.

This is regulated by means of the tension disc nut (10), which is shown in fig. 3. By tightening the nut the tension is increased, by slackening it the tension is reduced.

Correct tension of the threads is one of the principal requirements for obtaining even and neat stitching. Therefore carefully study the illustrations given below, which show the appearance of the stitches obtained with correct and with faulty tension. If the needle and thread are properly suited to the material to be sewn and the tension of the threads is correct,

the threads will be crossed in the middle of the material and the stitching will have the following correct appearance:



FIG. 8.

If the tension of the upper thread is too slack (or the tension of the lower thread too tight) the lower thread comes to lie flat on the back of the material and the upper thread will sometimes form loops there.

The stitching will then have the following faulty appearance:



FIG. 9.

If the tension of the lower thread is too slack, the upper thread comes to lie flat on the face of the material, where in certain cases the lower thread will also form loops.

The stitching will then have the following faulty appearance:



FIG. 10.

The requisite alteration of the tension must be effected as far as possible by regulating the tension of the upper thread.

2. TENSION OF THE LOWER THREAD.

This is regulated by means of the little screw which holds the tension spring previously referred to on the outside of the shuttle. By tightening up this screw (turning it to the right) the tension is increased; by slackening it (turning it to the left) the tension is reduced.

REGULATING THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT.

The pressure on the presser foot, which is necessary for proper working, must be increased or reduced according to the thickness of the material to be sewn. Thick and hard tissues require a harder pressure

than thin and soft ones. To regulate this pressure, make use of the presser-bar nut (11) shown in fig. 3. By turning this nut to the right the pressure is increased, by turning it to the left it is reduced.

GENERAL RULES.

See that the upper and lower threads are always of the same thickness. Never let the machine stand in a damp place. Clean the machine from time to time with paraffin oil or benzine according to the directions previously given in this respect.

Never repair the machine yourself when out of order, but always let this be done by an experienced mechanic.

Carefully see that no oil gets into contact with the driving belt and that the latter is not too tight as this will make the machine run hard.

ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

1 Presser-foot.	11 Needles.
1 Hemmer-foot, narrow.	6 Bobbins.
1 do. wide.	1 Throat-plate with large
1 Hemmer, adjustable.	needle-hole.
1 <u>Feller.</u>	1 <u>Rubber-ring</u> (tyre).
1 Braider.	1 Oil-can.
1 Ruffler.	1 Screw-driver.
1 Quilting guide.	1 do. small.
1 Binder.	1 Spanner.
1 Straight guide with screw.	1 Book of Directions.

FIXING THE ATTACHMENTS AND USE OF SAME.

THE PRESSER-FOOT.

(FIG. 3.)

The presser-foot is attached to the presser-bar when the machine is sent out from the factory and is shown in the above-mentioned figure, where it is marked "12". Its use has already been described in the foregoing. By loosening its screw (13) the presser-foot may be detached from the bar and removed by sliding it down.

THE HEMMER-FOOT.

(FIG. 11.)

Remove the presser-foot and attach the hemmer-foot in its place by means of the presser-foot screw.

Turn up the edge of the material to be hemmed to the desired width of hem in a length of about 1" to the rear. With an ordinary sewing needle draw a thread through the folded edge, and by drawing this thread into the

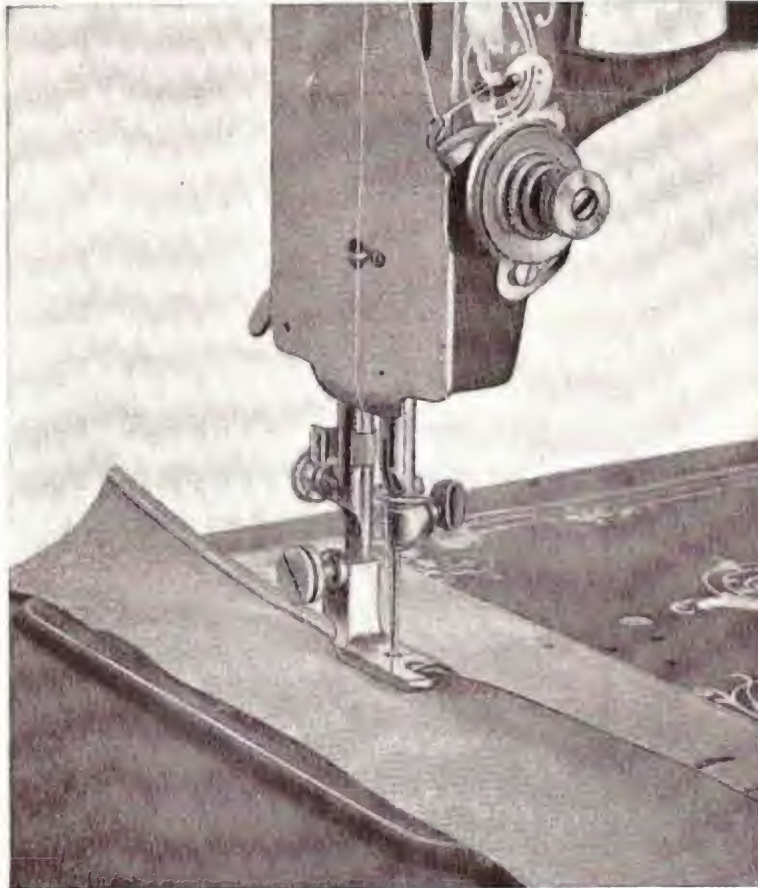


FIG. 11.

hemmer foot, introduce the material into the hemmer, so that the folded edge is raised from the material itself by the tongue in the front slot of the hemmer-foot beneath the spirally twisted spring.

The material should be introduced so far that the needle can catch it, whereupon let down the hemmer foot by means of the presser-foot lever and set the machine in motion.

Guide the material with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; by raising the material towards the right more material is brought into the hemmer so that the hem becomes wider; by pushing it down to the base-

plate of the machine and shifting it at the same time to the left, less material gets into the hemmer and the hem thus gets narrower. By practice you will soon acquire the necessary skill to introduce the material into the hemmer without the aid of the abovementioned thread.

USE OF THE HEMMER-FOOT FOR LACE TRIMMING.

(FIG. 12.)

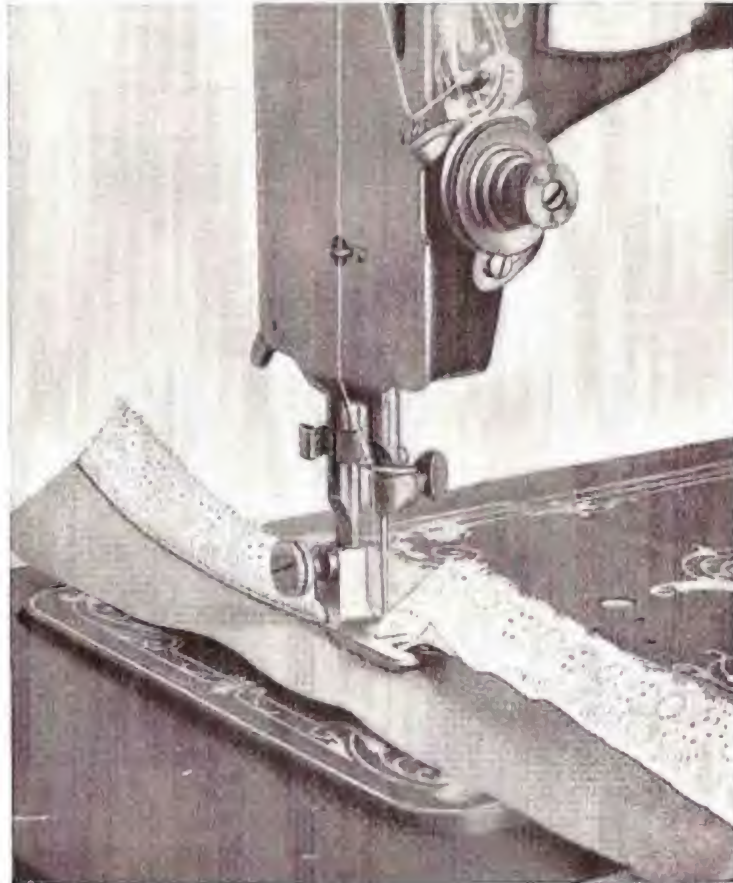


FIG. 12.

Introduce the material into the hemmer in the manner just described, while you introduce the lace with which it is to be trimmed into the slot issuing from the needle hole. In doing so carefully see that the needle pierces both the lace and the hem of the material. Lay the lace down over the front part of the hemmer-foot, let down the foot and get the machine in motion, carefully watching that the lace enters evenly into the slot.

THE ADJUSTABLE HEMMER.

(FIG. 13.)

The ordinary presser-foot is used with this attachment.

Fix the hemmer on the base-plate by putting the pin on the bottom side of the hemmer outside the oblong slot into the hole farthest to the right in the base-plate. Then screw it fast with the thumb-screw of the straight guide into the lefthand hole in the base-plate so that the screw

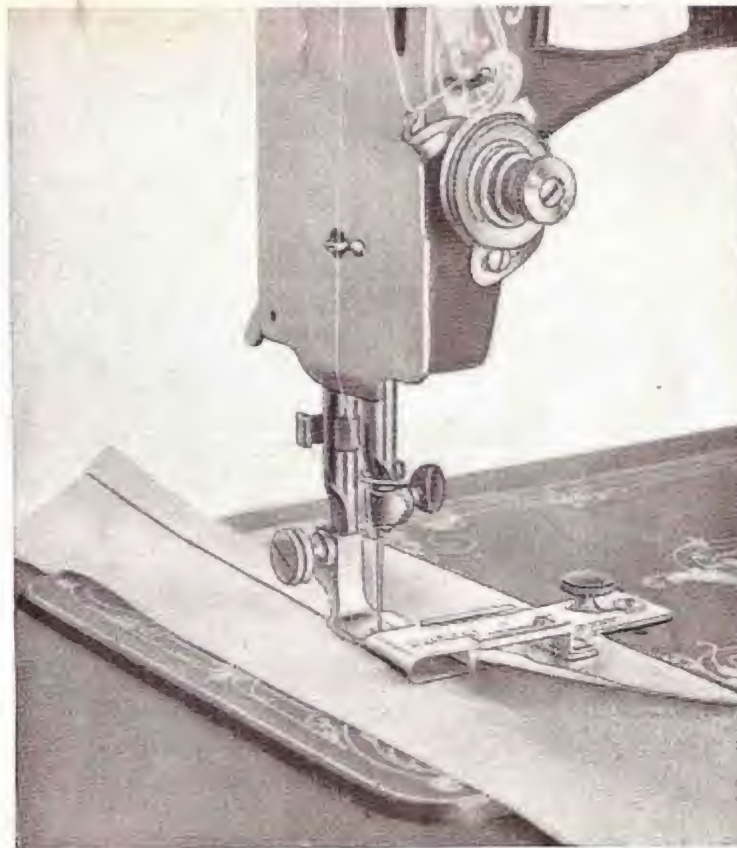


FIG. 13.

passes through the above-mentioned oblong slot in the hemmer. The upper part of the hemmer, which is graduated, can be shifted when the screw in the lengthway slot of this part is loosened. By shifting this adjustable part the attachment may be set for different widths of hem. The widest hem is obtained by setting the index on 1 and the narrowest by setting it on 10. The material is introduced from below so that it completely fills the space intended for the width of the hem.

THE FELLER.

(FIG. 14.)

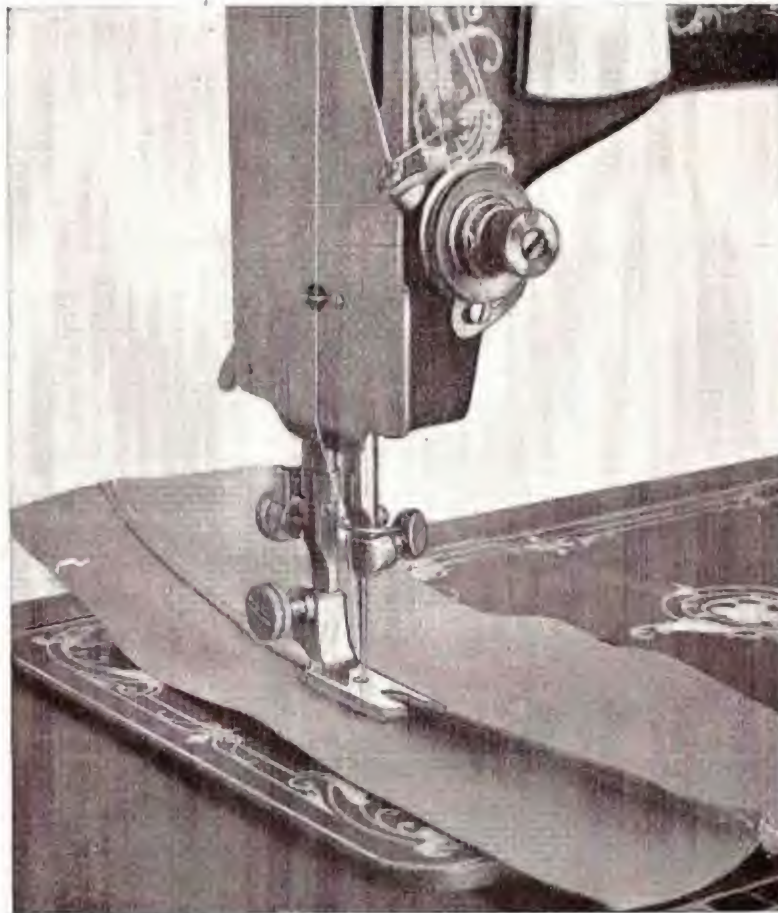


FIG. 14.

This is screwed on in place of the presser-foot. The two pieces of material are laid upon each other in such a way that the one underneath projects beyond the one on the top sufficiently to obtain a narrow hem. Then introduce the material into the apparatus in the same way as in ordinary hemming; lower the presser-bar and set the machine in motion, whereupon the lowermost turned-up piece of material is hemmed over the uppermost and the two pieces of material are thus sewn to each other. When this hem is finished raise the presser bar by means of its lever, remove the work and unfold the seam, in order to introduce it thereafter into the apparatus in the same way. Then let down the presser bar and set the machine in motion, whereby the seam introduced into the apparatus will be stitched down on the material.

THE BRAIDER.

(FIG. 15.)



FIG. 15.

This is attached in place of the presser-foot by means of the presser foot screw.

The braid is introduced into the front slot of the braider so that the needle can catch it, whereupon you let down the braider by means of the presser-bar lever and set the machine in motion. See that the needle while stitching always strikes the braid in its centre.

THE RUFFLER.

(FIG. 16.)

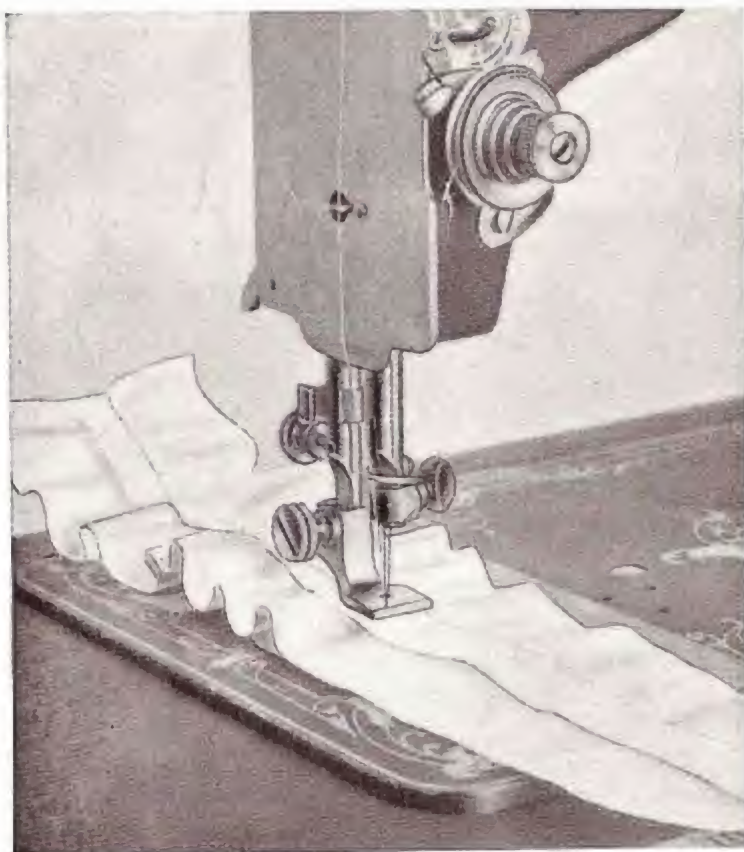


FIG. 16.

This is screwed on in place of the presser foot.

Introduce the material to be ruffled between the ruffler and the feeder and the strip of material which is to remain flat (wrist-band or the like), into the slot in the ruffler. The feeder will then act on the lowermost material only and if you hold back the uppermost material a little, the lowermost material will be ruffled in small pleats the size of which may be varied by setting the machine for longer or shorter stitches.

THE QUILTER GUIDE.

(FIG. 17.)

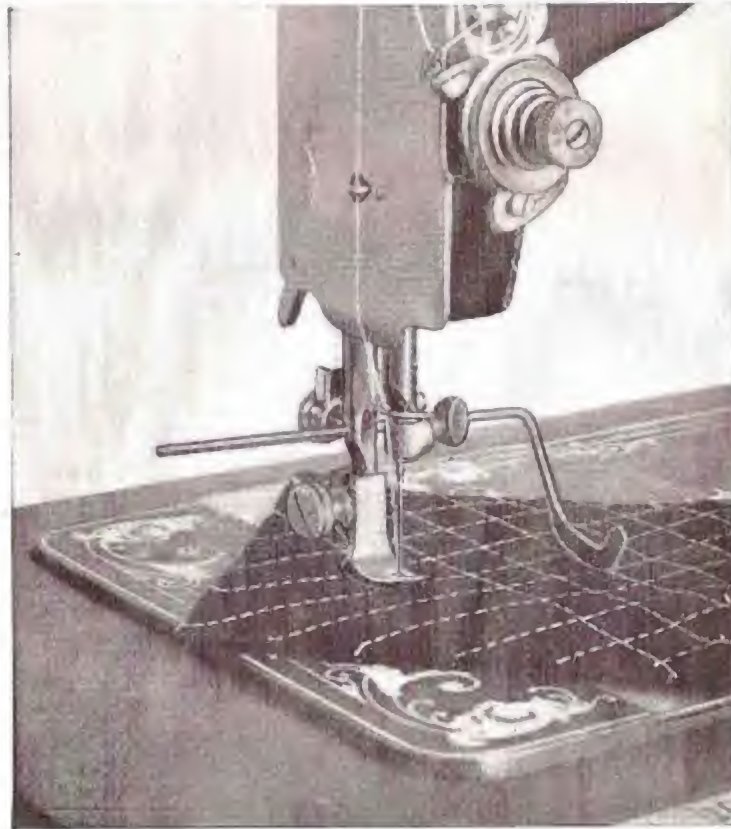


FIG. 17.

The ordinary presser-foot is used with this attachment.

Push the long straight part through the hole in the presser-bar just above the presser-foot. The angularly bent flattened gauge-arm of the quilting guide is set so that it stands just over the row of stitches previously made, whereupon the guide is screwed fast by means of the screw at the back of the presser-bar. Let down the presser-foot and set the machine in motion. By guiding the material so that the flattened gauge-arm always runs along the last row of stitches previously made, you will obtain perfectly parallel rows of stitches at a stated distance from each other.

THE BINDER.

(FIG. 18.)

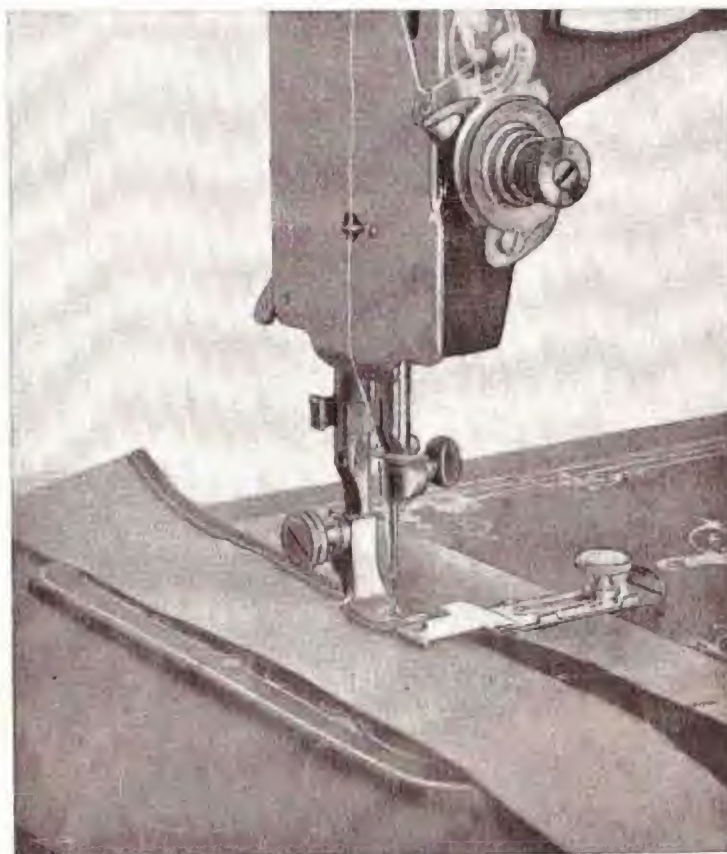


FIG. 18.

The ordinary presser-foot is used with this attachment. Fix this attachment by inserting the thumb-screw of the straightguide in the long slot of the attachment and screwing it into the previously mentioned hole furthest to the left in the baseplate of the machine. See that the bent-up part of the binder beyond the slot is always turned upwards, and that the braid front part of the attachment is parallel with the presser-foot.

The binding, which is to be sewn to the material, should be folded over the edge of the material, whereupon you insert the whole between the projecting clips of the attachment, taking care to see that the binding is sewn on in the same width on the face and back of the material.